



BIG STRIKE IS LIKELY

Miners and Operators Unable to Agree.

MINERS HAVE MONEY

Union Will Have Five Million Dollars For Strike Fund.

PRESIDENT MAY INTERVENE

Roosevelt or the National Civic Federation May Be Appealed to Use Good Offices to Bring About An Agreement Between Contestants.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 2.—Without the intervention of some unexpected and powerful influences an industrial war involving at least 600,000 miners and coal operators cannot long be stayed. The apparent determination of both operators and miners indicates that neither will make overtures for further negotiations and a walkout from the mines in every section of the country on April 1st is inevitable. There have been intimations that two agencies, the President of the United States and the National Civic Federation may be appealed to, to get in motion negotiations to a rehabilitation of the joint state agreement or at least a discussion of some possible means of bringing the operators and miners together for further negotiations. So far as known however, there is nothing upon which to base an assertion that either the president or Civic Federation have decided to offer their services.

Miners Should Prepare.

Perhaps the most significant statements made by President Mitchell during any session of the present convention were made this afternoon, first, in his admonition to all miners that each individual should make preparations to establish strike a fund which will make each miner sustaining for at least a reasonable length of time and again when, in answer to a question of a delegate who wished to be enlightened as to correct sense of the resolution adopted yesterday, he said:

"The resolution adopted yesterday is capable of no two interpretations and at the proper time all such questions shall be answered."

Largest Strike in History.

During an interview this afternoon President John Mitchell said:

"Never in the history of this country has a strike of as far reaching effect been threatened. It means national suspension of mining if the strike comes at the expiration of our mining contracts on March 31st, and it includes the anthracite districts."

"I have said," he declared, "that the

responsibility of bringing on such a strike was a grave responsibility for any people. We have been slow to assume any such responsibility, and the responsibility rests, as anyone can see, on the operators.

"The prosperous condition of the country warrants an increase for miners. We accepted a decrease by our votes two years ago, when, at a time, we were convinced that the conditions of the country demanded it. We have ever been ready to stand for the right and we stand for the right now."

Four Depend On One.

President Mitchell estimated four people dependent on every miner. On this estimate a national strike, such as is planned will affect over two million people dependent on the mining industry for their daily bread.

The dollar assessment would raise approximately \$2,500,000 national treasury funds by April 1st.

LOYAL LEGION BANQUET.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—More than 1500 members of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States participated in their annual banquet here last night. Lieutenant-General Alma R. Chaffee acted as toastmaster, and after the commandery had given silent toasts to "The Absent Companions," Vice-President Fairbanks responded to the toast, "Our Country's Future."

RATE BILL IS UP

House Puts in Six Hours Discussing Measure.

MANY SPEECHES ARE MADE

Authoritative Statement Sent Out From White House That President Is Not Trying to Influence Congressional Action Regarding Railroad Rate Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—President Roosevelt is not trying to dictate to Congress what it shall do or not do, regarding the railroad rate or any other problem of legislation. He has not delivered to the Senate or House any sort of "ultimatum" on subjects of legislation and has not held over the heads of Congress the "threat of extraordinary sessions," if he does not obtain legislation for which he is hoping. This statement is made by authority, and also that suggestions of compromise of any sort on the rate regulation, which do not embody the substance of the President's message on the subject have not appealed to the President. It can also be said he will doubtless refuse to accept a compromise which would affect any essential feature of the proposed legislation. What is known as the Hepburn bill, now under discussion by the House, embodies substantially the President's views as set forth in his last annual message.

The President is interested deeply in both the Philippine Tariff and Statehood measures. Concessions as to either one of them, have not, it is stated, been given serious consideration.

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COUSINS SAYS SEA WAS VERY ROUGH

CAPTAIN OF QUEEN TESTIFIES BEFORE BOARD

Waves Were Breaking Twenty-Two Feet High and Captain States He Could Not Venture in Closer Than One Mile.

SEVEN OTHER BODIES ARE FOUND BY SEARCHERS ON BEACH

TESTIMONY BEFORE VALENCIA INQUIRY BOARD BY CAPTAIN COUSINS OF STEAMER QUEEN, SHOWS THAT THE OCEAN WAS VERY ROUGH—SHIP COULD NOT COME CLOSER TO STRANDED VESSEL THAN ONE MILE—INDIANS REFUSED TO HELP RESCUE PARTY.

SEATTLE, Feb. 2.—Captain N. E. Cousins, commander of the steamship Queen was the principal witness today in the Valencia inquiry. He told of his vessel being sent to the assistance of the stranded vessel and having to give up the effort to locate the wreck until the morning following on account of the storm and darkness. He could not approach nearer than one mile of the Valencia as the weather was so thick he could not see the shore line at times.

Ordered to San Francisco.

The steamship Topeka arrived on the scene and conveyed word to Cousins that he was to proceed to San Francisco. Cousins testified that the seas were breaking twenty-two feet high. The witness told of the tug Czar being about three-quarters of a mile off the scene of the wreck. Cousins told the commander of the Czar that he believed he saw people on board, but the Czar replied he could not go in closer owing to the weather.

Captain S. W. Buckman, for eleven years pilot along the west coast of Vancouver Island was on the Queen when she was at the scene of the wreck and testified that in his judgment Captain Cousins did right not to lower boats or go close to the Valencia than he did on account of the surf and thick weather.

Captain John Irving, for forty years a sailor, and twenty years on the Sound, was also on the Queen that fateful night, and expressed the opinion that Captain Cousins used good judgment in his actions with respect to the Valencia wreck. The witness said:

"I am confident no small boat could have lived in the sea near the wreck."

H. F. Bullen, secretary of the British Columbia Salvage Company, owners of the Salvor and Captain Charles Campbell gave similar testimony. The board has adjourned indefinitely. Several more witnesses will be called, who are not in Seattle at present.

Lorne Has Seven Bodies.

VICTORIA, Feb. 2.—The tug Lorne left Bamfield today with seven bodies, one a woman supposed to be Miss Van Wyck, of San Francisco. Two bodies are identified as J. B. Graham of San Francisco and Fred Erickson of St. Paul. The bodies of two children were landed here with that of William Sibley Jr., of Seattle, identified from the Associated Press descriptions as the son and daughter of Wm. Ogle and wife, who were also drowned. The children's names do not appear in the passenger list.

Burying Bodies.

Since the Valencia broke up Lineman Logan and Daykin and Martin have been busy collecting and burying the bodies temporarily. Ten or eleven have been disposed of this way, being first placed in blankets, then put in small excavations in the sand, and covered with seaweed to keep the birds away and so that they might be as well preserved as possible until taken away. Jennings, the cable operator from Bamfield, says he did not see the bodies of the Nitat Indians Lineman Logan and party would have reached the scene of the wreck by sundown Tuesday. Upon arriving at Nitat Creek from Choo-Ose, with ropes they asked the Indians to ferry them across but the Indians would not do so unless four dollars a head was paid. The men had no money and as they could not persuade the Indians to ferry them, they were considerably delayed, and did not reach the shore opposite the wreck until late that night, and were forced to remain inactive until the next morning when it was too late to aid the vessel.

Ordered to Attend.

SEATTLE, Feb. 2.—United States District Attorney Frye today received a telegram from United States Attorney-General W. H. Moody directing him to be present at the investigation of the Valencia.

HUGE SCANDAL.

Government Sells Property Worth \$10,000,000 for Three Millions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Representative Sulzer today introduced a resolution in the House, calling upon the Attorney-General for information as to when the Government executed the deed for the Customs House property in Wall street, where the deed is, and why it has never been recorded in the County of New York and other facts in connection with the transfer of the Customs House property to the National City Bank.

In explanation of the purpose of his resolution, Sulzer said the bank was dodging taxes. He charged that the sale of the property to the bank was scandalous, as the property is said to be worth \$10,000,000, while the bank agreed to pay only \$3,265,000, and has not paid anything as yet.

BIG HOP DEAL.

Krebs Bros. of Salem Sell 1500 Bales to Klaber, Wolf & Netter.

PORTLAND, Feb. 2.—The largest sale of hops ever made in Oregon was closed today when Krebs Brothers of Salem sold to Klaber, Wolf and Netter of this city 1500 bales, their entire holdings of 1904 hops. The terms are private but the ruling price of old hops is 5 to 6 cents. The Krebs hops were put in the famous Oregon Holders pool at the time hops were selling at 32 cents in the hope that the market would be forced to 35 or 40 cents. The high price checked the demand and the market since has steadily declined to the present level. The shrinkage in value on this lot represents about fifty thousand dollars to the sellers. The lot will be exported to London where there is a demand by ale brewers for old hops.

TO OPPOSE MOTION.

Patrick's Motion For New Hearing Will Be Contested.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Preparations are being made by the District Attorney's office to oppose the motion of Albert T. Patrick for a new trial. Assistant District Attorney Garvan had a conference with Dr. Schultze yesterday to go over the affidavits of persons who swear to the evidence to show that William Marsh Rice was chloroformed and that embalming fluid could have reached the lungs in Rice's body.

The district attorney's office is also looking into the history of Alexander B. Stanbury, who makes the principal affidavit concerning statements made by Charles F. Jones in Texas.

Attorney Frederick B. House was asked yesterday about the statement of Jones on the stand that Patrick made a confession before him. Mr. House said that there was a statute in regard to lawyers divulging privileged communications from clients and that he had no desire to violate the statute.

EXTREME COLD WAVE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Weather Bureau reports tonight that a cold wave extends over the eastern portion of the United States, the Lake region and various portions of the West, with extremely low temperatures in many places. The cold wave came from the extreme northwest.

IS NOT DICTATING

President Roosevelt is Not Trying to Run Congress.

HAS SENT NO "ULTIMATUM"

McCall Attacks, Opposing Fundamental Features of Measure—Russell Argues For Bill, Giving Democratic Party All Credit For Perfection in Every Part

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Oratory on the railroad rate bill held the attention of the House for six hours today. The speeches of Burton, of Ohio, McCall, of Massachusetts, and Russell, of Texas, were the features, while Thomas, of North Carolina, Burk, of South Dakota, and Goulden, of New York, took up the particular and specific topics.

Burton discussed the broad field of proper national ideas and the growth of industry, corporation development and traffic increase. McCall made an attack in opposition to its fundamental features and making, as he knew, a vain effort to have the power to regulate railroad rates administered by the courts. Point after point he made to show what he contended were the weaknesses and the evil of government rate-making, illustrating by the records of foreign countries.

Russell argued for the measure. He spoke as a Democrat, and gave that party the credit for sustained effort and for careful scrutiny in the perfection of the measure.

Burke, a member of the committee in which the bill originated, explained its details.

RED PEPPER THROWN

Paris Catholics Resist Inventory Takers.

FIGHT IN CHURCHES

Police Have Hard Time Taking Inventory of Church Property.

DISORDERS ARE SUPPRESSED

Government Firmly Resolved to Persist in Course of Appraising Church Property in Spite of the Fierce Resistance of Church Members.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The net result of today's rioting, though an inventory was taken in but one church, that of St. Pierre Gressillon, was over fifty persons injured and a further considerable number were slight hurt. The latter included a number of police and firemen who were almost blinded with cayenne pepper. Fifty arrests were made. The storming of the building was greatly protracted owing to the use by the "defenders" of red pepper. After repeated efforts by the police and firemen, they only succeeded in entering the church by employing shields. The first two who got through the doors were knocked unconscious. It is said the clergy did their best by advice to their congregations to remain calm but without avail, the militant Catholics being firmly resolved to resist what they term the spoliation of many of Paris churches containing many millions of francs worth of jewelry, models and decorations given by devotees as thank offerings. The authorities are determined, however, the law shall take its course and the disorders will be suppressed with the utmost vigor.

Twenty-two hundred inventories already have been made throughout France, many without incident, but Paris contains sixty-nine Roman Catholic churches of which but half have been visited by the officials.

CASE COMPROMISED.

Salvage Case of Canadian Pacific Against Schooner Turner Settled.

VICTORIA, Feb. 2.—The salvage case of the Canadian Pacific against the San Francisco schooner M. Turner was compromised for \$2504. The Canadian Pacific asked thirty thousand because it's steam Queen towed the Turner off a dangerous place on the Vancouver coast. The Turner will proceed to Bellingham to load lumber.

PACKERS ARGUE OVER ADMITTING EVIDENCE

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Arguments concerning the admissibility of evidence occupied most of the time in the Packers' case today. Last night just prior to adjournment, District Attorney Morrison objected to any statement of Jean P. Lyman of Boston, former president of the National Packing Company relative to any conversation between Lyman and Commissioner Garfield. He claimed Lyman was not a party to the trial nor was the National Packing Com-

pany and therefore that his evidence as to a plea of immunity should be ruled out. Judge Humphrey finally permitted Lyman to relate the conversation if it did not differ materially from other conversations of the same kind that have been previously reported.

Late in the day when under cross examination by District Attorney Morrison, Lyman admitted the National Packing Company had never slaughtered an animal or made a sale. He declared it is a holding company only.

if Congress did not come promptly to the support of the Oceanic Company it would be forced by heavily subsidized Japanese vessels to go under foreign flags.

Patterson contended that the country had been most generous to the ship-owners, and declared that the shipping industry had the "Most persistent and successful lobbyists that gather at the national capital."

The discussion throughout was most heated and afforded the hearers much interest.

THE SHIPPING BILL IS DISCUSSED IN SENATE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—In the Senate today the shipping bill was made the basis for a running debate between Patterson, in opposition, and Gallinger and Perkins in support. Patterson criticized the provision for a subsidy of \$230,000 to the Oceanic Steamship Company, saying the concern was now under a contract to carry the mails at a good compensation and that the request for a subsidy amounted to a demand for more money on its contract. Messrs. Gallinger and Perkins replied that the company was losing money. Gallinger said